

The critical issue is: the logic in natural languages and sciences is much more complicated than the logic (or logics) in programming languages, or any other existing logics. Large language models are incomplete and inconsistent.

So, current logic studies, including relevance logic or any other substructural/paraconsistent logics, are inadequate.

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There are countless types of mathematical logic and philosophical logic, but none of them could really judge the true/false in natural languages and sciences.

The following analyses could provide the foundation for a better scientific logic.

1) Most of numbers are not computable, or even not definable. How many natural laws are critical on these incomputable or undefinable numbers? This question cannot be answered by humans' sciences and verified by scientific experiments.

It is NOT a trivial issue. So, humans will never have the Theory of Everything. The logic in Prof. Gerard't Hooft's article Free Will in the Theory of Everything is wrong.

2) Actually, humans' sciences are NOT consistent and complete. Even if some pompous physicists still think the problems be trivial in physics, these problems would be amplified enormously in life sciences, and especially in intelligence sciences.

3) Thus, physical sciences, life sciences, intelligence sciences need very different reference systems. Humans should not stop at the reference system theory of general relativity.

4) These different reference systems need very different logic frameworks. There are paradigm shifts across these different reference systems related to logic frameworks. So, people should be specific about what exactly these paradigm shifts are in various situations.

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mirror neuron

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Lord of the Flies Simon

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Human Brain project BRAIN Initiative mirror neuron

long tail Scale Law

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1. The first part of the paper discusses the concept of a Theory of Everything (TOE) and its relationship to the other three theories. It argues that a TOE would be a unified theory that could explain all the phenomena in the universe, from the smallest particles to the largest structures.

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Gerard't Hooft discusses the concept of a mirror neuron and its role in the Theory of Everything. He argues that a mirror neuron is a type of neuron that is activated when we observe another person performing an action, as if we were performing the action ourselves. This concept is related to the Theory of Everything because it suggests that there is a fundamental connection between the mind and the physical world.

The second part of the paper discusses the concept of a paradigm shift and its role in the Theory of Everything. It argues that a paradigm shift is a change in the way we think about the world, and that it is necessary for us to have a paradigm shift in order to understand the universe.